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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

Week in Headlines

Domestic. *Eisenhower promised to go to Korea to seek war solution if elected; McCarthy sought to link Stevenson with Communist causes; Democratic campaign aide fired as "5%er." Lewis called off coal mine strike at Truman's request.*

International. *Russia asked new UN Korean peace body. Reds renewed drives in Indo-China. Russians halted U.S. military shipments to Berlin. Egypt agreed to plan for Sudanese self-determination.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Vishinsky Asks New Peace Unit. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky asked in New York Oct. 29 that the UN Gen. Assembly set up a new commission, composed of "parties directly concerned" but "not participating" in the Korean war, to take "immediate measures" for ending the war & unifying Korea. His proposal came at the end of a 3½-hr. speech to the Assembly's Political & Security Com. and was interpreted in the U.S. as an attempt to transfer armistice talks to the Assembly from the deadlocked military conference in Panmunjom. [See p. 333B]

Vishinsky charged that the U.S. caused South Korea to attack North Korea in 1950 because "American capitalists needed" a war to prevent "the downfall of the tottering economy of the U.S." He said the U.S. had blocked "patient" Communist efforts for a truce, had committed atrocities against Red POWs and violated international law by insisting on voluntary repatriation of prisoners. He charged that U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had employed "inventions" to blame Russia for the Korean war "to save his face before the electorate" during this election year in the U.S. [See p. 334P]

Acheson had cited to the committee Oct. 24 17 treaties signed by Russia after World War I upholding the principle of no forcible repatriation. He said the U.S. had done everything honorable to reach a Korean peace. He stressed that Red forces in Korea were trained, equipped and maintained by the USSR. His comment Oct. 29 on Vishinsky's statement & resolution for a new Korean peace commission: It contained nothing "that hasn't been said at Panmunjom or a thousand times before" by the Reds. British State Min. Selwyn Lloyd, French delegate Henri Hoppenot & Colombian Amb. Evaristo Sourdis joined Oct. 30 in asking Vishinsky to renounce the principle of forced repatriation of war prisoners. They said they were ready to examine "any & every proposal" made in good faith to end the Korean War but termed a new commission "useless" without prior agreement outlawing forced repatriation. [See pp. 334K, 328A-B]

Fighting. A battle for control of Sniper Ridge on the central Korean front continued Oct. 30 for the 18th consecutive day. The crest was taken by UN troops Oct. 29, partly recaptured next day by Chinese Reds who reached Sniper Ridge through a system of tunnels from Red positions nearby. Other major action Oct. 24-30 took place on & near Triangle Hill on the central front and 2 western-front positions: Bunker Hill & The Hook, both northeast of Panmunjom. [See p. 333C]

U.S. Dep. Defense Secy. William C. Foster said in Korea Oct. 23 during an inspection tour there was no possibility that South Koreans could man the entire front within the foreseeable future. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, said he had been inaccurately quoted as saying South Koreans could "never" man the front; that condition prevailed only for the present, especially with Chinese Communists in the field [see pp. 344D-E, 333E]. John P. Leacacos, writing for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* & NANA Oct. 27, said high U.S. officers in Korea had told him the UN could win a military decision in Korea by employing 7 or 8 more divisions and accepting high casualties during a 3-week land & amphibious offensive. He said only one high officer thought Russia would enter the war if the North Koreans & Chinese Reds were overpowered. [See p. 301D]

Casualties. The U.S. Oct. 29 reported 1,278 American casualties in Korea Oct. 18-24, highest one-week total since last Nov. 14. They raised the war's total to 123,395 (21,471 dead). The U.S. 8th Army estimated Oct. 24 that Chinese Communist casualties totaled 9,382 (5,996 killed, 3,321 wounded, 65 captured) the week of Oct. 15-21. [See p. 333C, F-H]

The U.S. said Oct. 25 in its weekly report on air warfare that the Reds lost at least 3 MIG-15 jets, the UN 3 planes (2 jets) the past 7 days. UN planes gave close support to land forces Oct. 24-30 and raided a Red political school near Sinmak in western Korea Oct. 25. [See pp. 333C-D, 325D]

Koje Island POW-camp disturbance Oct. 26 was quelled by American guards with one Communist killed, 74 wounded, the U.S. reported Oct. 28. The report said guards entered a compound where Red POWs refused to break up a military drill, subdued them by using bayonets & gun butts. [See p. 309B-C] . . . **Japanese** technicians & engineers employed by the UN in Korea were to be replaced within a week by South Koreans, ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee announced Oct. 27. [See p. 318B] . . . **Bulgaria** announced Oct. 27 it had maintained a medical brigade in North Korea since Mar. 23. [See Vol. XI, p. 394C]

Red Offensive in Indo-China. An estimated 10,000 Communist-led Viet Minh troops launched an offensive in northwestern Indo-China Oct. 16, overran French Union forces in the Nghialo basin Oct. 18 and captured the French garrison at Giahoi Oct. 20. The Black River town of Vanyen fell to the rebels Oct. 22, putting French supply traffic on the river under fire. Viet Minh forces broke through the 80-mi. French Black River line at several points Oct. 27. The French Air Force attacked Viet Minh supply lines Oct. 28 in an effort to halt the offensive. Casualties in the 13-day rebel push were estimated Oct. 28 at 600 for the French, 4,000 for Viet Minh. A battalion of rebels made the strongest recent attack in southern Indo-China Oct. 28. They wiped out a French post at Bensan (30 mi. north of Saigon), but French reinforcements recaptured the post later the same day, the French Command reported Oct. 29. [See p. 326B]

GERMANY

Berlin. Russia's first reported interference with U.S. military railroad shipments to Berlin since the 1948-49 blockade was reported Oct. 30. A train carrying 18 new busses was stopped Oct. 25 and another carrying 8 new Patton type tanks was denied passage Oct. 29 at the British zone-Soviet zone boundary between Brunswick & Marienborn. The Russians barred both trains from crossing their zone to West Berlin on grounds that the loads were too wide or too heavy, U.S. Army spokesmen disclosed Oct. 30. The Russians also renewed Oct. 27-28 their refusal to let U.S. & British military patrols return to the Autobahn between West Berlin & the British zone of West Germany. Western "test" patrols sent out those days were turned back. Elevated train service to West Berlin was cut from one train every 20 mins. to one every 80 mins. by East Berlin Oct. 3 after Soviet Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov had charged Oct. 1 that saboteurs were operating against East Germany from U.S.-sponsored "spy centers" in West Berlin. Red authorities confiscated 100 retail business firms in East Berlin Sept. 26 and placed them under state operation. They sentenced 34 East Berlin businessmen to prison Sept. 30 for "economic sabotage" (moving printing machines & a supply of paper to West Berlin). [See p. 286F]

The British-Soviet agreement to maintain barge traffic on Berlin canals was renewed Oct. 23 for a year. [See p. 206F-G] . . . The *Berliner Morgenpost*, seized from the Ullstein family by the Nazis in 1934 and suspended since Apr. 1945, resumed publication in West Berlin Sept. 26 under Ullstein ownership. [See p. 4D] . . . A West Berlin court classified the late Nazi Forgn. Min. Joachim von Ribbentrop as a major Nazi Oct. 28 and ordered that his family pay 50,000 marks ($11,750) to the city in "atonement" for his offenses. His 5 landed properties in Berlin were confiscated. (His widow & 5 children live in Wuppertal, British zone of West Germany.) [See p. 4D]

Saar Dispute. A French-West German communiqué in Bonn Oct. 25 said the 2 sides had failed to agree on postponement of Saar elections scheduled Nov. 30. Prospects were that the elections would be held with bans on pro-German parties still in effect. The West German Cabinet was said Oct. 28 to have decided to press for early German ratification of the European Defense Community treaty despite demands that it be tabled until France made concessions on the Saar. [See p. 319E]

War Criminals Released. Ex-Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, 66, under life sentence for complicity in the Mar. 1944 Ardeatine Caves massacre in Italy, was released Oct. 23 under clemency granted by British authorities in Germany because he was suffering from cancer. He was under treatment at a clinic in Bochum. Ex-Col. Gen. Everhard von Mackensen, 63, also was freed Oct. 2 from serving the rest of a life term for the Ardeatine crime. The British said there was evidence he tried to "mitigate the severity" of an order from Hitler that resulted in the Ardeatine crime. (Italy's supreme military tribunal in Rome refused Oct. 25 a plea by ex-S.S. Lt. Col. Herbert Kappler for annulment of his life sentence in the same war crimes case.) The Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) Veterans League announced in Cologne Oct. 27 that Kesselring had accepted its chairmanship. [See p. 262B]

Franz Alfred Six, 43, ex-dean of the foreign political faculty of Berlin U., was released by U.S. officials Oct. 3 from completing a 10-yr. sentence for war crimes committed as an S.S. (Elite Guard) member. The British also granted clemency Oct. 4 to Otto Amelung, 39, originally condemned to death in connection with the killing of Nazi concentration camp inmates who attempted to escape. Ex-Field Marshal Erich von Mannstein, granted a leave of absence from prison by the British Aug. 30 for medical treatment, underwent an eye operation in Keil Oct. 27. [See Vol. X, p. 66M] . . . The Russians agreed with the U.S., Britain & France Oct. 8 to let high Nazi war criminals in Spandau Prison (West Berlin) receive more mail & visitors.

East Germany. Chiefs of the East German Alert Police (militia), Air Police, Sea Police, Quartermaster Corps & Intelligence Corps have been elevated to rank of 2d vice minister in the Interior Ministry, it was disclosed Oct. 27. Appointment of Gen. Vincenz Mueller, commander of the German 8th Army in Russia during World War II, as Deputy Interior Minister was announced Oct. 6. Reports from U.S. sources in Berlin: (Oct. 11) ex-Nazi Gen. Franz Dahlem, a member of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party Politburo, had been made head of an East German military high command; Interior Min. Willi Stoph had announced that East German air & sea forces would be trained "outside Germany" (presumably Russia); (Oct. 12) 6 Soviet armies totaling 300,000 troops (30 divisions) had conducted fall maneuvers along the Elbe River in East Germany. [See pp. 318M, 229L]

Poland & East Germany ratified Oct. 23 an agreement fixing their frontier along the Oder & Neisse Rivers. [See p. 214K; Vol. XI, 42E] . . . Soviet zone authorities ordered Oct. 25 that foreign gift parcels be barred from East Germany unless bought from the East German state trade agency. . . . The East German Volkskammer (Parliament) voted Oct. 1 to restore full citizenship rights to ex-Nazis not convicted as war criminals. [See p. 94J] . . . East German courts were reorganized along Soviet lines under bills passed Oct. 2. [See p. 258B] . . . West Germany charged Oct. 6 that East German authorities had seized property worth 106,300,000 marks ($24.8 million) in clearing a security zone on the West German frontier since June. [See p. 229M] . . . East German report Sept. 20 on trade negotiations during the annual Leipzig Fair which closed Sept. 17: East Germany received export orders worth 405 million rubles ($100 million), signed for imports totaling 121.5 million rubles ($30,375,000). [See p. 190E] . . . East German Christian Dem. Union leader Otto Nuschke announced Oct. 16 his party had become "unreservedly Socialist" and would serve as "mediator" between churches & the state in affecting a new code on church-state relations in East Germany. [See pp. 266J, 190E-F]

West Germany. The rightwing Socialist Reich Party, which announced its voluntary dissolution Sept. 12, was banned under a West German Constitutional Court order Oct. 23 because its principles were "essentially identical with those of the former Nazi Party." The decision eliminated West German Parliamentary seats held by Socialist Reich members, confiscated the party's property and forbade formation of a substitute organization. (Dr. Helmuth Krueger, ex-3d chairman of the SRP, said in Hanover Oct. 28 that former SRP members hoped to join with other rightist splinter groups in a new "national rallying movement." Police broke up neo-Nazi political rallies in Hanover Oct. 29 in connection with local elections due Nov. 9. Many ex-Nazis, including Wilhelm Schepmann of Gifhorn, last leader of the brownshirt Storm Troopers, were running for local council seats in Lower Saxony communities.) [See p. 235H] . . . Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower & the Allies who heaped destruction on Germany during World War II were denounced as war criminals Oct. 26 by ex-Gen. Bernhard Ramcke when he addressed a reunion in Verden, Lower Saxony of 5,000 ex-members of the Nazi Waffen S.S. (Elite Guard). The West German Govt. issued a statement Oct. 28 condemning Ramcke's remarks.

U.S. High Comm. Walter J. Donnelly confirmed Oct. 21 a revelation by Min.-Pres. Georg August Zinn of Hesse state Oct. 8 that a secret West German resistance group to operate against the Russians in event of war was organized 2 years ago with U.S. support. Zinn said the group was formed through the Rightist Assn. of German Youth and later made plans to assassinate West German Socialist leaders if war broke out. Donnelly denied U.S. knowledge of the group's political activities. West German Chancellor Adenauer said Oct. 23 he had been assured the U.S. would make no further attempts to set up secret guerrilla or partisan forces on German soil.

The West German Fed. of Trade Unions convention in West Berlin Oct. 16-17 elected Walter Freitag, 53, metal workers' leader, as its president for 2 years and refused to pass political resolutions against German participation in the European Defense Community. A West German Social Dem. (Socialist) convention in Dortmund Sept. 25-27 demanded an immediate Big 4 conference on German problems, rejected a popular front with Communists and elected Erich Ollenhauer, 51, a member of the West German Bundstag, to succeed the late Kurt Schumacher as party chairman. [See pp. 286C, 261M, 235F] . . . The Christian Dem. Union convention in West Berlin Oct. 18-19 reelected Adenauer as party chairman and indorsed EDC & the West German peace contract. [See p. 214G] . . . Norway refused Oct. 3 to give West Germany 3 merchant ships built for Germany during the war in occupied Norway. The U.S. & Britain had announced Oct. 2 that they were among 53 vessels to be returned to Germany. [See Vol. XI, p. 275A] . . . Custody of Ivan Pirecnik, 11, was awarded Sept. 29 to his Yugoslav mother, Mme. Pavly Pirecnik, when the U.S. Court of Appeals in Frankfort-on-the-Main reversed an earlier decision that he should remain with Mr. & Mrs. Gustav Sirsch, a German couple who adopted him during the war. [See p. 278P] . . . King Frederick the Great of Prussia & his father, Frederick William I, whose coffins were removed from Potsdam before the Russians overran it in 1945, were reburied Sept. 14 at Hohenzollern Castle, Hechingen, U.S. zone. [See Vol. V, 192P]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

United Nations

Council Elections. Yugoslavia defeated Czechoslovakia (seeking reelection) for a seat on the Econ. & Social Council by a vote of 40 to 18 on the 13th ballot in the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Oct. 27. Elected to the council Oct. 25: U.S., Venezuela, Australia, India & Turkey. Named to the Trusteeship Council Oct. 25: El Salvador, reelected, & Syria, replacing Iraq, effective Jan. 1. [See Vol. XI, p. 394M-N]

Arab Refugees. The Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. increased the 2d year UNRRA Palestine Arab relief budget from $18 million to $23 million Oct. 30 and authorized the UN's Palestine agency to spend additional funds, if needed, from the $250 million 3-year UN aid program for 850,000 Arab refugees. The increase covered the year ending June 30, 1953, was approved by a vote of 50 to 0 (7 abstentions).

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In committee debate, Israeli delegate Arthur Lourie accused Iraqi Forgn. Min. Fadhil Jamali Oct. 29 of bringing "the voice of Nazism" into the UN during the Special Political Com.'s review of the UN Arab refugee aid program. He protested Jamali's declaration that "the Jews have forfeited any moral or material claims on mankind until and unless they recognize the rights of the Arabs." Jamali blamed "Zionist terrorists" for "crimes" inflicted on the Arabs, charged the UN had given in to "pressure by the Zionist International." Lourie said Jamali was a known admirer of Hitler's policies.

Egypt & Lebanon hinted Oct. 27 that Arab nations now opposed the UN's program to assist Palestine Arabs. They attacked UN rehabilitation work as undue "foreign interference" in their sovereign affairs & demanded repatriation of Arab refugees to Israel. Australia & New Zealand told the committee Oct. 28 it would be increasingly difficult for them to contribute to Arab relief projects unless the Arab nations cooperated more fully with the UN program. [See p. 327H]

U.S. Trade Curbs Scored. 12 nations at a UN trade conference in Geneva Oct. 28 criticized U.S. import restrictions on dairy products and charged that the U.S. violated the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade. The Netherlands said it would take compensatory action by restricting wheat imports from the U.S. Other nations which protested and reserved the right to similar compensatory steps: Australia, Britain, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan & South Africa. [See pp. 299C, 208L]

Freedom of Press. 16 nations, mainly Arab, Asian & African, asked for "detailed consideration" of a draft convention on freedom of information in the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Com. Oct. 28 despite a U.S. appeal to scrap the incomplete treaty in favor of new efforts to promote freedom of the press. Britain & Sweden also opposed the pact which U.S. delegate Charles Sprague described as "costly & futile" because of divergent concepts of press rights. He suggested Oct. 24 that UN technical aid funds be used to help individual nations develop domestic news media. [See p. 87D-F]

Nationalist China's right to a UN seat was confirmed by the Gen. Assembly Oct. 25 in a vote of 40 to 7 (11 abstentions). Russia, Byelo-Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Sweden & Burma opposed the Credentials Com. report which said the Nationalists were properly accredited. [See p. 334N] . . . **Budget Com.** of the Gen. Assembly Oct. 29 resubmitted the proposed $4,996,000 public information budget to Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie & an advisory subcommittee with instructions to work out a compromise appropriation. The advisory group had recommended a $142,400 cut in the information program. [See p. 295A] . . . **9 women** (compared with 7 in 1951 & 5 in 1947) were listed Oct. 23 as full delegates to the 1952 Gen. Assembly: Señorita Minerva Bernardino, Dominican Republic; Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, Britain; Señora Ana Figueroa, Chile; Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan; Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Sweden; Miss F. A. Novikova, Byelo-Russia; Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S.; Dr. Gertruda Sekaninova-Cakrtova, head of the Czech group. [See pp. 328D, 295K-L, 274A, 24A; Vol. XI, 370F]

Domestic help shortage in the U.S., with one house worker for each 25 families, was reported Oct. 17 by the Intl. Labor Org. The report said the shortage seriously affected the homes of 18,500,000 women employed in non-agricultural work. [See p. 311F; Vol. XI, 198B] . . . **UN, Norway & India** signed a tripartite economic aid pact Oct. 17 providing Norwegian funds for Indian development projects through the UN technical aid program. [See pp. 295B, 162F] . . . **Mecca pilgrimage** of 350,000 Moslems this year was achieved without the spread of disease prevalent in previous pilgrimages due in large part to quarantine safeguards set up by Saudi Arabia with the aid of the World Health Org., the WHO reported Oct. 22. [See 328P, 281M-N] 281M-N] . . . **7th UN Day** was observed Oct. 24 at a special session of the Gen. Assembly which paid tribute to "those who have died in support of United Nations' principles" including "brave men who have laid down their lives in Korea." Soviet delegates did not attend the ceremony. [See Vol. XI, p. 338F]

Yugoslavia. Belgrade radio reported Oct. 27 that Yugoslavia had complained to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria & Albania against 227 violations of Yugoslav frontiers during September. Yugoslavia also charged that Bulgaria sent Russian-type fighter planes across the frontier, then opened ground fire on a Yugoslav pillbox near Dimitrovgrad Oct. 26. [See p. 278M] . . . The Yugoslav Fed. Economic Council announced wage freezes, doubled house rents and other measures Oct. 23 to counteract economic effects of the 1952 drought. [See p. 327C]

Truman Receives Czech. Pres. Truman accepted Oct. 24 the credentials of Czech Amb.-to-U.S. Dr. Karel Petrzelka, told him Americans would judge "the character of your mission" by "concrete acts to facilitate settlement of the outstanding issues disturbing the relations of the 2 governments." Mr. Truman the same day sent a letter to Dr. Peter Zenkl, executive committee president of the exile Council of Free Czechoslovakia, commemorating Oct. 28 as the anniversary of Czech independence (won in 1917) and honoring "forces of Democracy inside Czechoslovakia who look forward to the day when . . . the nightmare of Communist dictatorship & exploitation [will] be lifted from their land." Actg. State Secy. David K. E. Bruce told Petrzelka Oct. 13 that U.S.-Czech relations could not improve until William N. Oatis was freed from Czech imprisonment. [See p. 319A]

Socialist International. 300 European, Asian & African Socialist leaders met in the 2d congress of the Socialist International Oct. 17-21 in Milan, Italy. They appealed for a 4-power conference on German unification, urged abolition of veto power in the UN and opposed admission of Spain to the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. British ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee told a Milan rally Oct. 19 that international democratic socialism was the hope of the world as an alternative to communism & "capitalism in decline." [See pp. 135J, 110F; Vol. XI, 211A-B]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

'Ike' Pledges Trip to Korea. Sharpest controversy of the Presidential campaign's closing week centered about an Oct. 24 pledge by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to go to Korea, if elected, to seek "an early & honorable end" to the war. His backers hailed this as the best way to solve the Korean problem. But Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Pres. Truman & other Democrats denounced it as a "cruel deception" in a last "desperate" effort to win votes.

Eisenhower made his pledge in Detroit's Masonic Auditorium Oct. 24. He promised "to forego the diversions of politics" after election and "concentrate on the job of ending the Korean war." "That requires a personal trip to Korea," he said. "I shall make that trip. . . . I shall go to Korea." He warned that a pledge to end the fighting "by any imminent, exact date" would be "false." But he predicted that following his "review [of] every factor—military, political & psychological"—"progress along at least 2 lines can instantly begin": (1) the training & arming of South Koreans could be stepped up and (2) "our psychological warfare program [could be shaped] into a weapon capable of cracking the Communist front." Eisenhower said the Korean war "was never inevitable" but came about "because free leadership failed to check and to turn back Communist ambition.

Reaction. Stevenson replied in Boston Oct. 25 that "the root of the Korean problem does not lie in Korea; it lies in Moscow." He said the war will end "only when Moscow is convinced" that Americans were "united in unshakable determination to stand firm—which is the only background against which honorable & final settlement can ever be reached." "If the purpose of the General's trip is to settle the Korean war by a large military challenge, then the sooner we all know about it the better," he said. Stevenson told a Philadelphia audience Oct. 29 of a *N.Y. Times* report that (1) a new Eisenhower speech writer—Emmet J. Hughes, a senior editor of *Life*—had produced the idea for the pledge to go to Korea and (2) Eisenhower aides felt it "gave their campaign the lift it needed in the critical closing days of the race." Stevenson charged: "A slick speech writer from a slick magazine cooks up a slick idea that gets votes by playing upon our hopes for a quick end to the war, and the general accepted immediately." He recalled that on June 5 Eisenhower doubted that there was "any clean-cut answer to the Korean war." [See pp. 176D, 336A-G, K]

Pres. Truman in Chicago Oct. 29 ridiculed Eisenhower's projected trip, said Eisenhower's "old colleagues—Gens. Bradley & Ridgway & Van Fleet & Collins & Clark & Vandenberg"—had been to Korea "and none of them found how to bring about what the Republican candidate appears to promise." He said Eisenhower took a "superman" approach and that "anybody who poses & talks like a superman is a fraud." [See p. 335A-L]

RED VIEW. The Soviet radio has been telling the Russian people that both U.S. parties & their candidates acknowledge the same "master, big capital," according to a report by U.S. Govt. monitors Oct. 22. The Soviets pictured the election as "a race in which all horses come out of the same stable, the owner of which will win regardless of which horse comes in first." [See pp. 238N, 224G]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said in Reading, Pa. Oct. 25 that if Eisenhower had a "pet solution to end the Korean war" he should "go now—tonight"—to Korea, that it was "more important" than continuing his whistle-stop tour [see p. 281G]. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell in Hyde Park, N.Y. Oct. 25 called the trip pledge "a grandstand play to get votes" [see p. 304E]. Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) in Washington Oct. 25 called it "rather presumptuous of Eisenhower to try to lead the American people to think a visit on his part to Korea would have any bearing on the war." [See p. 345K]

Sen. James H. Duff (R., Pa.) Oct. 25 called Eisenhower's pledge "the highlight of the Presidential campaign," said it was "what the American people have been waiting for ever since" the war started [see p. 263E]. N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey conceded Oct. 26 that Eisenhower's trip would bring no quick end to the war but said it would result in a detailed, positive program to end it. [See pp. 319L, 227D-E]

Eisenhower in Pittsburgh Oct. 27 decried criticism of his proposed trip. He said: "I had thought that all Americans shared [my] one simple feeling" that "if a journey to Korea and a close study of our military & political problems there can save the life of a single American soldier and bring peace of mind to a single American family—I must make that journey." [See pp. 335A-F, M-P, 336K]

ROK Troop Issue. Eisenhower, urging that more South Koreans should be trained to replace Americans in combat, read on a radio-TV broadcast Oct. 29 portions of a letter in which Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander in Korea, said the ROK Army was "in 'apple-pie' order." Van Fleet's letter, dated Oct. 10 & addressed to Maj. Gen. Orlando C. Mood, his ex-chief of staff, said: He (Van Fleet) had set high ROK training standards "on my own responsibility with very little encouragement and never an approval for any increases." He had "felt . . . we should be preparing strenuously all during the past year." He had wanted to double ROK strength from 10 divisions to 20, had offered to free 2 U.S. divisions if given 6 more ROK divisions or one U.S. division if given 4, "finally got down to a 2-division increase, but still no approval." [See p. 333D-E]

(A report Oct. 30 by John O'Donnell of the *N.Y. Daily News* that Van Fleet had been recalled on Mr. Truman's orders, effective after the election, because of the letter cited by Eisenhower was denied at the White House & Pentagon. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett made public a message sent Van Fleet by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway in April, 1951 urging speed in the training of ROK forces. Ridgway was said to have told Army Secy. Frank Pace in July, 1951 it would take at least 3 years to produce a "completely effective" ROK army. O'Donnell said a copy of Van Fleet's letter to Mood reached Eisenhower via Mrs. Van Fleet, who found it among files her husband had shipped home. Mood, now a patient at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, said Oct. 30 he had kept the letter "personal & confidential," had no idea how it reached Eisenhower.)

Stevenson in Rochester, N.Y. Oct. 24 denounced Eisenhower's plan to replace Americans with ROK troops in Korea as "false," "a quick & a slick way out." He said it would "risk a Munich in the Far East, with the probability of a 3d world war not far behind." "The war . . . is not Mr. Truman's war, it is mankind's war," he said. Stevenson charged in a filmed & recorded radio-TV broadcast in New York Oct. 29 that Eisenhower made "soft promises about bringing our troops home from Korea soon—promises he knows . . . he could not keep." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 25 that Eisenhower "knows quite well that South Koreans are being armed" and that if UN forces were not kept in Korea "we would be practically turning over the rest of Asia to communism." [See p. 332N-P]

John Foster Dulles said in Boston Oct. 11 & New York Oct. 16 that the U.S. "can & should bring the boys home" by replacing them in combat with South Koreans. South Korea can provide "at least 600,000" more troops than currently in service, he said. "The first Russian advantage will be ended when" the bulk of U.S. land troops quit Korea for "base positions" as a "mobile reserve." U.S. troops in Korea "would be in great jeopardy if there were general war," he said. [See p. 263C]

Korean Kithdrawal Disputed. Eisenhower charged in his Oct. 24 speech in Detroit [see p. 343L-M] that the Truman Admin. "disregarded & suppressed" Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's Sept. 1947 report that "withdrawal of American military forces from Korea would result in the occupation of South Korea by either Soviet troops or . . . Korean military units trained under Soviet auspices" [see Vol. XI, p. 266N]. He said State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had agreed in Congressional testimony that South Koreans alone "will be able to defend themselves against any attack" from the north. "This remarkable scene," Eisenhower declared, ended with a July 1949 report by 5 GOP members of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. warning that Soviet & North Korean forces seemed ready to attack.

Pres. Truman retorted in his Oct. 29 address in Chicago [see p. 343P] that Eisenhower "twisted & distorted" the record. Eisenhower "himself recommended that withdrawal in 1947" whereas Wedemeyer "recommended that we withdraw our troops if the Russians withdrew theirs and that we undertake a policy of aid to Korea," Mr. Truman said. He denied that the report was ignored, said "it was carefully considered and virtually all its recommendations were adopted." He charged that Eisenhower "tried to make it apepar" that Acheson "said something that he never said" and "deliberately took something that the Secretary had said in 1950 and made it appear that he had said it before a different committee, in 1949, 8 months earlier, for an entirely different purpose and . . . result."

Mr. Truman said in Gary, Ind. Oct. 27 that it was not Acheson, as he charged Eisenhower had implied, but Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, an Army representative, who had testified in June 1949 that the Korean Govt. was able to fill the vacuum caused by withdrawal of occupation forces. The President declared that the Wedemeyer report was made public during the 1951 MacArthur hearings and that both Wedemeyer & Gen. Douglas MacArthur had said at the hearings that they had agreed to the withdrawal. The report of the 5 GOP Forgn. Affairs Com. members had no bearing on the withdrawal, Mr. Truman said, because the withdrawal "by then had been all but completed." This report, he said, was against aid to Korea as proposed by Wedemeyer and constituted a virtual "recommendation that we write off and give up the Republic of Korea."

Sen. Wayne Morse in Minneapolis Oct. 27 read a "top secret" Defense Dept. memorandum signed by the late Defense Secy. James Forrestal which he said "proves" that Eisenhower, as Army Chief of Staff, recommended the withdrawal. The memo was dated Sept. 26, 1947, did not mention Eisenhower. It said in part: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that from a standpoint of military security, the U.S. has little strategic interest in maintaining the present troops & bases in Korea. . . . In the event of hostilities in the Far East, our present forces in Korea would be a military liability." The Defense Dept. said Oct. 29 that the memo was still labeled "top secret." [See B this page]

The final decision to withdraw from Korea was based on a State Dept. policy paper identified in the Nov. 3 issue of *Time* (released Oct. 29) as "NSC-8/2." *Time* said that NSC-8/2, signed by Mr. Truman Mar. 23, 1949, "misrepresented" MacArthur's advice by quoting him as saying South Korean combat readiness justified U.S. withdrawal whereas he had said SK forces were adequate to maintain "internal order" but could not cope with invasion from the north. [See p. 319G-H]

McCarthy vs. Stevenson. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in a radio-TV broadcast from Chicago Oct. 27 that Stevenson had aided the Communist cause and surrounded himself with leftist advisers. He spoke at a $50-a-plate "McCarthy Broadcast Dinner" arranged by Gen. Robert E. Wood, Sears, Roebuck chairman, & other supporters. He charged that an Oct. 19 *Daily Worker* article "constitutes a complete indorsement & orders to Communists to support Stevenson" although it was couched in "Communist jargon" and said "they do not like Stevenson too well." He listed as leftists Stevenson's personal manager, Wilson W. Wyatt, and speechwriters Arthur Schlesinger Jr., "Richard DeVoto" (presumably meaning Bernard DeVoto), James Wechsler & Archibald MacLeish.

Stevenson's 5 aides immediately denied being leftists, and the *Worker* denied backing Stevenson. Democratic spokesmen denounced the speech but said they considered it a "flop." Eisenhower hq. said the general had nothing to do with it, and many newspapers supporting Eisenhower assailed McCarthy. Only GOP leader to publicly approve the speech was Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), who said Oct. 28 that "the leftwingers cannot answer" McCarthy's "facts" so they "smear" him.

The telecast had been canceled by WTVN of Columbus, O. because it was unable to get an advance copy of the speech to check for slander. (An earlier McCarthy telecast had been canceled by station KING of Seattle Oct. 23 because McCarthy refused to delete 2 "objectionable" paragraphs for which the station did not want to be "liable.") [See pp. 336G, 288P]

(McCarthy charged in Waterbury, Conn. Oct. 28 that Sen. William D. Benton [D., Conn.] was "worth $100 million a year to the Kremlin" in the U.S. Senate although "I do not say that Benton is a Communist or pro-Communist.") [See p. 313A]

(Postmaster Gen. Jesse M. Donaldson said Oct. 27 that the Post Office would try to collect from McCarthy for "positively not frankable" mail he sent free under his Senatorial franking privilege. The material included literature advertising his book *McCarthyism, the Fight for America.*)

Stevenson, Dulles & Hiss. Dulles denied Oct. 24 Stevenson's implication "that he & I stood alike on the [Alger] Hiss matter." Dulles said he became chairman of the Carnegie Endowment at the same meeting at which Hiss became president but was not actually present at the meeting. He said Stevenson was "voluntarily a character witness for Hiss' defense" but that he (Dulles) "refused" to be one and instead "became a witness for the prosecution." 16 N.Y. lawyers issued Oct. 23 a statement charging that Stevenson "displayed bad judgment" in voluntarily testifying for Hiss, that Stevenson, "as a lawyer," should have realized that this "might have been construed by the jury as implying a belief in Hiss' innocence." [See p. 336G]

Stevenson vs. McCarran. Stevenson, attacking the McCarran immigration bill in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 27, said Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) "used to be a Democratic Senator; but in his own state he is now backing isolationist Old Guard Republicans against a fine & progressive young Democrat, Tom Mechling." (McCarran was said to have given GOP Sen. George W. Malone [Nev.] his tacit support in his fight against Mechling for reelection.) [See p. 280M-N] McCarran retorted in Reno Oct. 28 that Stevenson "has been consorting" with the ADA so long "that he wouldn't know a Democrat if he saw one." He said Pres. Truman's remark "that I was not his kind of Democrat is the greatest compliment the President could pay me" [see p. 330C]. Stevenson apparently snubbed Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the immigration law, when the latter joined his train in Pennsylvania Oct. 29. [See p. 208M]

Democratic Aide Ousted in 5% Deal. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell dismissed Col. Lawrence Westbrook, 62, a Dem. Natl. Com. aide, Oct. 29 on learning that Westbrook had helped negotiate a deal whereby Companhia Atlantica de Desenvolvimento e Exploração de Minas of Portugal was to sell the U.S. Govt. $9 million worth of tungsten. Westbrook was to get 5%. The U.S. canceled the contract Oct. 27 because of Atlantica's alleged failure to live up to its terms. Mitchell reported "no indication" that Westbrook tried to use "improper influence." Westbrook said he had started the deal long before taking the Democratic job, insisted it would have saved the U.S. money because a group including Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Wilson, European director of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, had tried to sell the Govt. strategic materials at a higher price. Wilson, in London, denied this Oct. 30.

U.S. Mutual Security Amb. William H. Draper Jr. had warned European businessmen in Paris Oct. 28 against using "5 percenters" who had been offering to help them get defense contracts. He said employment of an "influence peddler" was grounds for U.S. cancellation of its contracts. (Draper revealed Oct. 28 that the U.S.' 1952 "off-shore" procurement program in Europe would cost $729 million, including purchases totaling $350 million in France, $140 million in Italy, $75 million in Britain, $48 million in Belgium, $41 million in Holland, $34 million in Switzerland, $11 million in Greece, $6 million in Denmark, $6 million in Norway, $2 million in Sweden, $300,000 in Luxembourg, $100,000 in Austria.) [See pp. 336M, 326P]

Nixon Omissions Charged. The Democratic Natl. Com. charged Oct. 28 that Sen. Richard M. Nixon failed in his Sept. 23 broadcast to reveal that (1) he made a $4,000 profit by buying & selling a Whittier, Calif. house shortly after leaving the Navy, (2) the Nixon family—including Nixon's parents & brother, F. Donald Nixon—own real estate "conservatively valued at more than" $250,000. Nixon called the story "a lie" Oct. 29, said he did not discuss his parents' property because it was nobody's business but theirs. The State Dept. confirmed Oct. 29 that on Aug. 21 Nixon had asked the U.S. Embassy in Havana to help Dana C. Smith, trustee of the controversial $18,168 Nixon fund, in connection with a check in payment of a night club gambling debt which Smith wrote then stopped. [See pp. 302P-303J]

Hoover vs. 'Misrepresentations.' Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, emerging from political retirement at Eisenhower's request, delivered a radio-TV address from New York Oct. 18 to answer "misrepresentations & false slogans" aimed at the Republican Party for the past 20 years. He denied, as "misrepresentations," charges that: (1) "the Republican Party is the party of privilege and the tool of Wall St. or 'big business' "; (2) "the Republicans created the Great Depression and then did nothing about it"; (3) "the Republican Party is a reactionary party opposed to change & reform so necessary to progressive national life"; (4) "Republicans would stifle Govt. aid to conservation & the development of natural resources"; (5) "the Republican Party is incapable of preserving peace and is an isolationist party"; (6) "the growth of communism was caused by 'the Republican depression.'" Hoover said "Republican measures brought the beginnings of the recovery" from the depression in July 1932 but that this was "reversed" by New Deal actions & refusal to cooperate on "remedial measures." He agreed that "most Republicans opposed our joining with Stalin in the 2d World War" because they believed this "would spread communism over the earth." "If this was isolationism," he said, "I am proud of it." [See pp. 284P, 283K-L, 224A]

Morse Quits GOP. Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) announced in a recording played at a Volunteers for Stevenson meeting in Portland, Ore. Oct. 24 that "I consider my bolt from Eisenhower & my enthusiastic support of Adlai Stevenson as a resignation from the Republican Party." But he will still call himself an "independent Republican," he said. [See p. 336G-J]

MacArthur Candidacy. The Christian Nationalist Party's Presidential ticket headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur (without his permission) was ruled off the Tennessee ballot as improperly qualified Oct. 16. But the State Supreme Court refused Oct. 14 to remove it from the Washington ballot. MacArthur's Vice Presidential running mate: Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles. Pro-MacArthur electors of various minor parties were also on the ballot in Texas, Missouri, Arkansas & California. Lar Daly, head of the pro-MacArthur America First Party, announced in Chicago Oct. 17 that his group had switched to Eisenhower, renamed itself "MacArthur for Eisenhower & America First" and planned to urge Eisenhower, if elected, to appoint MacArthur as State Secy. [See p. 280P]

Local Races. Edward Lewis Bartlett (D.) was reelected nonvoting Alaskan Delegate to Congress Oct. 14, defeating Robert C. Reeve (R.) [see p. 82J-K]. Republicans won domination of the territorial legislature . . . The UP reported Oct. 13 that 77 Democrats & 10 Republicans faced no opposition (or opposition by minor party candidates only) for election to the U.S. House and that 3 Democrats & 2 Republicans were unopposed for Senate seats. . . . Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party leaders have repudiated James Youngdale, 33, their party's nominee for Congress from the 7th Dist., on grounds "his record [showed] conclusive proof that his perspective on foreign policy questions completely parallels that of the international Communist movements" (reported by *N.Y. Times* Oct. 19). . . . Charles P. Taft, GOP nominee for Governor of Ohio, was indorsed by the Ohio AFL Oct. 11. [See p. 145F]

No Bosone Prosecution. Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery's decision not to prosecute Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D., Utah) for receiving $630 in campaign contributions from her staff members was announced Oct. 14 by Chrmn. Frank L. Chelf (D., Ky.) of the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. Chelf found "no fault with this decision," but Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) of the same subcommittee noted that Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R., O.) had been convicted of "kick-back" charges. He said the only "essential difference" was that "in one case a Republican and in the other a Democrat is involved." (Mrs. Bosone said the gifts she took were "voluntary" and were reported to the House clerk. Testimony at the Brehm trial was that he had demanded the money and that it amounted to salary "kick-backs.") [See p. 137K]

(Illinois GOP Natl. Committeeman C. Wayland Brooks revealed in Chicago Oct. 13 that money from a special fund was used to help pay his office expenses during his entire 8 years—1940-48—in the Senate.) [See pp. 302L-304G; Vol. VIII, 356P]

Criticism of Judges Permitted. The Indiana Supreme Court ruled Oct. 21 that a judge running for reelection was subject to normal political criticism. It therefore reversed a contempt-of-court conviction & 3-day jail sentence imposed by Lake County Criminal Court Judge William J. Murray on Prosecutor

David P. Stanton for Stanton's criticism of him during their primary campaigns for renomination.

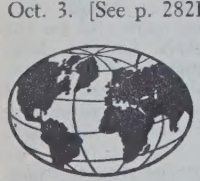
GENERAL

Coal Strike Ends. The United Mine Workers ended a nationwide soft-coal strike Oct. 27 after UMW Pres. John L. Lewis, summoned to an Oct. 26 White House meeting with Pres. Truman & Bituminous Coal Operators Assn. Pres. Harry M. Moses, promised "cooperation." Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam attended the meeting and pledged prompt consideration of Moses' Oct. 24 appeal for approval of the full $1.90-a-day raise negotiated for the miners. The Wage Stabilization Board had approved only $1.50 of it. Moses offered to hold the remaining 40¢ in a special fund to be paid to the miners when & if it was approved by the Govt. [See pp. 336P-337B]

St. Lawrence Project Approved. Authority for the U.S. & Canada to build a 12.6 billion-kwh.-a-yr. power project on the St. Lawrence River downstream from Ogdensburg, N.Y. was granted by the Intl. Joint Comm. in Montreal Oct. 29. It would consist of 3 dams, involve territory of both nations. The Ontario Hydroelectric Comm. had been designated to build the Canadian part of the project. The U.S. had not yet designated a U.S. construction agency although the N.Y. State Power Authority, denied a request to act as this agency in Dec. 1950, had filed an amended application Sept. 22, 1952. [See p. 234B]

Population. U.S. population passed the 158 million mark Oct. 27, according to Census Bureau data. [See p. 297K]

Resignations, Promotion. Resigned: Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph C. Duggan, 42, Oct. 27 [see Vol. XI, p. 340P]; CAB Chrmn. Donald W. Nyrop Oct. 15, effective Nov. 1 [see Vol. XI, p. 412D]; Atomic Energy Comm. member T. Keith Glennan Oct. 27, effective Nov. 1, to return to presidency of Case Inst. of Technology. [See Vol. X, p. 260F] . . . Promotion: Min.-to-Lebanon Harold B. Minor to new post of Amb. to Lebanon Oct. 3. [See p. 282D]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Austria. Chancellor Leopold Figl's Cabinet was reappointed by Pres. Theodor Koerner Oct. 28 to serve until Austrian general elections are held in February. The People's Party & Socialists renewed their governing coalition by deciding to draw up a budget for the first 6 months of 1953, then let the electorate choose between People's demands for a balanced budget & Socialist demands for increased Govt. spending to combat unemployment. [See p. 338E] . . . Parliament approved Oct. 28 a resolution indorsing the reappointed Cabinet's submission of the Austrian peace treaty question to the UN. [See p. 328F]

Britain. Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee's Labor Party leadership was reaffirmed Oct. 23 when Labor members of Parliament indorsed, 188-51, his demand for "immediate abandonment of all group organizations within the party other than those officially recognized." Aneurin Bevan's followers announced Oct. 30 that they would formally disband their group within the Labor Party's Parliamentary ranks but said they would "take every legitimate step to persuade" the Labor MPs to reverse the decision. [See p. 321G-H] . . . Prime Min. Winston Churchill restated his belief in "true & honorable comradeship" with the U.S. as the basis of British foreign policy at the closing session Oct. 11 of a harmonious Conservative Party annual conference in Scarborough. He said there was "a general feeling" that the danger of global war had receded the past year. The conference pledged Oct. 10 to keep control of British trade unions from passing "into the hands of Communists or others who would make the movement subservient to political aims." [See p. 321G-H; Vol. XI, 366M] . . . A White Paper outlining the Govt.'s plan to denationalize the iron & steel industry was approved, 303-269, by Commons Oct. 23. [See p. 305H-J] . . . Sir Roger M. Makins, 48, was designated Oct. 3 to succeed Sir Oliver Franks as Ambassador to the U.S. in December. [See p. 78C-D] . . . Queen Elizabeth II announced Oct. 14 that she & Prince Philip would visit Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon in 1954. Philip was made 2d only to Elizabeth in "pre-eminence & precedence" of personal rank Sept. 30. [See pp. 258A-B, 41J]

Britain's trade deficit in the first 9 months of 1952 was £653,600,000, nearly £271 million less than in same 1951 period, the Board of Trade said Oct. 20. Britain's balance of payments showed a $67,200,000 surplus in Jan.-July this year as against a $1,103,200,000 deficit in July-Dec., 1951, the Treasury reported Oct. 6. [See p. 257M-N] . . . Tea rationing, in effect since the beginning of World War II, ended Oct. 2. The Govt. said Oct. 3 it would permit the sale of high-quality gasoline by brand name beginning Feb. 1. (All gasoline has been sold on a pooled basis since Sept. 1939.) The Fuel & Power Ministry Oct. 7 abolished restrictions on the supply of coal for refueling ships in British ports. Fuel Min. Geoffrey Lloyd told Commons Oct. 28 that Britain had its largest coal stocks since World War II. [See p. 218L] . . . The Railway Executive agreed Oct. 28 to a blanket 98¢ hourly pay raise awarded railway workers by a national tribunal. Leaders of shipbuilding & allied industry workers rejected a $1.05 weekly raise Oct. 29. [See p. 257P] . . . Sale of 3 Comet III jet airliners to Pan-American World Airways (U.S.) for delivery in 1956 was announced Oct. 20. [See p. 130L] . . . The Labor Ministry's refusal to grant a work permit for U.S. actor José Ferrer to appear in an Old Vic Theatre production in London was revealed in New York Oct. 11. [See pp. 266A, 235N]

Egypt & Sudan. Egyptian Premier Mohammed Naguib & Sudanese Independence Movement delegates agreed on a joint program for the political development of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Oct. 29 after 2 weeks of negotiation. The pact called for immediate election of a Sudanese Parliament as the first step in a 3-year period of temporary home rule under the present British-Egyptian supervision. The Sudanese would determine whether to unite with Egypt or become independent not later than Dec. 31, 1955. [See p. 338C-D]

Greece. Cominform broadcasts Oct. 27 told Greek Communists to back ex-Premier Nicholas Plastiras' E.P.E.K. (Natl. Progressive Union of the Center) Party in the Nov. 16 general elections. 24 prominent Liberals, including ex-Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos, bolted the Liberal Party (allied with the Plastiras coalition Govt. under Dep. Premier Sophocles Venizelos) to join Field Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally Party Oct. 19. At least 11 former Cabinet members joined the Greek Rally Oct. 21. The Plastiras-Venizelos Cabinet resigned Oct. 10 as King Paul dissolved Parliament and named a 12-man caretaker Cabinet headed by Atty. Gen. Demetrius Kioussopoulos. Parliament voted Oct. 3 to replace Greece's proportional representation system with majority elections. [See p. 282F] . . . Greece & Poland, through their Chambers of Commerce, signed their first postwar trade pact for about $4 million worth of trade Oct. 23.

Japan. Japan's first post-occupation Diet named pro-U.S. Shigeru Yoshida, 74, Liberal, to succeed himself as Premier Oct. 24. Yoshida received 247 votes to 88 for his nearest opponent, ex-Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu. A new 16-man Cabinet was chosen Oct. 29 and invested by Emperor Hirohito Oct. 30.

Held over from the previous Yoshida Cabinet: *Forgn. Min.*—Katsuo Okazaki; *State Min.*—Hidejuro Onogi; *Education*—Kiyohide Okano; *Intl. Trade & Industry*—ex-Fin. Min. Hayato Ikeda; *Defense*—ex-Justice Min. Tokutaro Kimura; *Welfare*—ex-State Min. Katsumi Yamagata; *Construction*—ex-Postal Service Min. Eisaku Sato. New appointments: *Justice*—Takeru Inukai; *Finance*—Tadaharu Mukai; *Agri.-Forestry*—Sankuro Ogasawara; *Transportation*—Mitsujiro Ishii; *Labor*—Kuichiro Tozuka; *Postal Service*—Sotaro Takase; *State*—Kamejiro Hayashiya, Taketora Ogata, Ichiro Honda. (Mukai, Okano, Inukai, Kimura, Ogata, Ogasawara, Ishii & Tozuka were banned from public life during Allied occupation of Japan.) [See p. 310G-H]

Belgian Socialists polled 38.85% of the vote in municipal elections Oct. 12, gaining in more than 90% of the 2,214 localities for a total 8% gain over the 1946 local election results, it was reported Oct. 19. Other parties: Social Christians (Catholics) 36.49%, a 6.56% loss; Liberals 15.97%, a 2% gain; Communists 4.81%, a 4.65% loss; independents 3.88%, a 1.21% gain. [See p. 18B; Vol. X, 181K-M; VI, 384J] . . . **Finnish** Premier Urho K. Kekkonen & his coalition Cabinet resigned Oct. 17 in a dispute over food price & rent controls, returned to office Oct. 24 when a compromise one-year emergency law to cover prices of dairy & other farm products and rent rises was effected. [See p. 321J] . . . **Polish** voters elected their first Sejm (Parliament) under the new constitution of the Polish People's Republic Oct. 26. All 425 candidates & 194 deputy candidates represented the Communist Natl. Front. The Polish news agency PAP reported Oct. 28 that the Natl. Front received 99.97% of 15,495,815 votes cast. (Ex-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk & other represen-

tatives of the exiled Polish Natl. Democratic Com. protested to the UN Oct. 24 that the voting was "a parody of free elections.") [See p. 34G] . . . Stockholm's first subway began operation Oct. 26. [See p. 326M]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Civilian Steel Cut. The Natl. Production Authority announced Oct. 21 that civilian goods producers were being alloted for Jan.-Mar. 1953 only 33% of the average amount of steel they used during Jan.-June 1950. The NPA said Oct. 27, however, that it was recommending to the Defense Production Admin. the grant of an additional 1,480,000 tons (10% of existing allotments) for "certain products." [See p. 138J]

President Lines Sold. The 92% controlling interest in American President Lines (formerly Dollar Line) was sold by the Commerce Dept. Oct. 28 to APL Associates (headed by Ralph K. Davies, San Francisco oil man) for $18,360,000. [See p. 215H]

Price Developments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price (cost-of-living) index, declining for the first time since February, dropped from 191.1% of the 1935-39 average Aug. 15 to 190.8% Sept. 15 (reported Oct. 24). [See p. 323C-D] . . . Price Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods announced Oct. 28 that the OPS would start setting up local Price Stabilization Boards in 85 cities in November to decentralize price control. The first established were to be "pilot" boards in Sacramento, St. Paul and Providence, R.I. [See p. 338G-H]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
American Bakers Assn.	E. E. Kelley Jr. of Lakeland, Fla.	Pres.	Oct. 5
American Hotel Assn.	Arthur J. Packard, pres. of Packard Hotels	Pres.	Oct. 13
	J. B. Herndon Jr., Hilton Hotels vice pres.-treas.	Chrmn.[1]	Oct. 13
Amer. Inst. of Accountants	Jay A. Phillips, Houston	Pres.	Oct. 7
American Life Convention	T. A. Sick of Lincoln, Neb.	Pres.	Oct. 8
Amer. Soc. of Civil Engrs.	W. L. Huber, San Fran.	Pres.[2]	Oct. 6
American Trucking Assns., Inc.	Walter A. Mullady	Chrmn.[1]	Oct. 10
	Walter F. Carey, Automobile Carriers pres.	Pres.	Oct. 10
Benton & Bowles, Inc.	Wm. R. Baker Jr.	Chrmn.[1]	Oct. 20
	Robt. E. Lusk	Pres.	Oct. 20
Botany Mills, Inc.	Chas. F. H. Johnson Jr.	Chrmn.[3]	Oct. 14
	Geo. W. Shaddock	Pres.	Oct. 14
Budget Finance Plan, Inc.	Chas. S. Offer[1]	Co-chrmn.[4]	Oct. 14
	Evan A. Mattison[5]	Pres.	Oct. 14
Controllers Institute	Edmund L. Grimes[6]	Pres.	Oct. 6
Davison Chemical Corp.	R. L. Hockley	Pres.[7]	Oct. 28
Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories	Dr. Allen B. Du Mont	Pres.[8]	Oct. 20
Gen. Precision Equipt. Corp.	Herman G. Place	Chrmn.[9]	Sept. 30
Mortgage Bankers Assn. of Amer.	B. L. Watley, Jacksonville, Fla.	Pres.	Sept. 29
Natl. Assn. of Housing Officials	Brown Nicholson of Columbus, Ga.	Pres.	Oct. 16
Natl. Assn. of Postmasters	Raymond V. McNamara	Pres.	Oct. 16
Natl. Better Business Bureau	Kenneth B. Willson	Pres.	Oct. 14
Natl. Security Ind'l Assn.	J. Frederic Wiese, Lukens Steel Co. vice pres.	Chrmn.	Oct. 1
	John J. Hopkins of Gen. Dynamics Corp.	Pres.	Oct. 1
Natl. Wholesale Druggists Assn.	Geo. W. Kauffman, Kauffman-Lattimor Co. pres.	Pres.	Oct. 8
	Fred M. Truett, Southwestern Drug Corp. pres.	Chrmn.	Oct. 8
New Continental Oil Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Sir Robt. Watson-Watt [see p. 19B]	Pres.[10]	Oct. 13
Northwest Airlines, Inc.	Croil Hunter	Chrmn.[1]	Oct. 8[11]
	Gen. Harold R. Harris, Pan Amer. Airlines v. pres.	Pres.	Oct. 8[11]
St. Georges & Keyes, Inc.	Maubert St. Georges	Chrmn.[1]	Oct. 20
	Stanley J. Keyes Jr.	Pres.	Oct. 20
Sedgwick Corp.	Chas. F. McNamee[12]	Pres.	Oct. 22
Society of Ind'l Designers	Jean O. Reinecke of Chicago	Pres.	Oct. 3
Union Sulphur & Oil Corp.	Richard T. Lyons	Pres.[13]	Oct. 8
U.S. Airlines, Inc.	Fred A. Miller[14]	Pres.	Oct. 9
U.S. Life Insurance Co.	Raymond H. Belknap[15]	Pres.	Oct. 14
RESIGNATION			
Radio Station WOR (N.Y.)	Theo. C. Streibert[16]	Pres.	Oct. 10[17]

[1]Was pres. [2]Installed [3]Was pres. [see p. 172N]; succeeded Max W. Stoehr, who resigned [4]With Albert Behrstock [5]Resigned as Bank of America exec. vice pres. [6]Exec. vice pres. of Commercial Credit Co. of Baltimore [7]Succeeded Chester F. Hockley, who continued as chrmn. [8]Reelected [9]Cont'd also as pres.; succeeded Earle G. Hines, who retired [10]Succeeded Frank Kaftel, who resigned [11]Effective Jan. 1 [12]Resigned as Mfrs. Trust Co. vice pres. [13]Succeeded Herman F. Whiton, who cont'd as chrmn. [14]Resigned as Air America pres.-chrmn. [15]Cont'd also as vice pres. of Continental Assurance Co. (associated with Continental Casualty, which bought control of U.S. Life) [16]Resigned simultaneously as Gen. Teleradio, Inc. vice pres. [17]Effective at later date *For full names see also Index

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1951
All commodities (1947-49=100)	111.7	r112.2	113.4
Farm products	106.4	109.9	109.9
Processed foods	110.5	110.5	110.9
Textile products & apparel	113.1	r113.0	114.8

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE'S FARM PRICE INDEXES

(1910-14=100)	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15, 1951
Prices rcd. by farmers	282	288	296
Prices paid by farmers	282	285	283
Parity ratio	100	101	105

rRevised [See p. 306M]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

DIAL M FOR MURDER. Thriller by Frederick Knott about scoundrel who marries for money, plans wife's murder. Staged by Reginald Denham. Produced by Jas. P. Sherwood. Associate producer: Emmett Rogers. Cast: Maurice Evans, Gusti Huber, Richard Derr, Anthony Dawson, John Williams, Porter Van Zandt. Oct. 29 at Plymouth after London run. (8-0-0)*

MY DARLIN' AIDA. Musical based on Giuseppi Verdi's opera. Chas. Friedman adaptation with locale transplanted from ancient Egypt to U.S. Civil War South and with plantation-owning heiress, mulatto slave girl & Confederate officer as the 3 points of the triangle. Staged by Friedman with Verdi's music. Supervised by Hassard Short. Presented by Robt. L. Joseph. Cast headed by Elaine Malbin, Dorothy Sarnoff, Howard Jarratt, Wm. Dillard. Oct. 27 at Winter Garden. (4-1-2)*

PIRATES OF PENZANCE. S. M. Chartock revival of Gilbert & Sullivan operetta. Production consultant: Martyn Green. Cast headed by Green, Dorothy MacNeil, Robt. Rounseville, Jos. Macaulay, Ella Halman, Robt. Eckles. Oct. 27 at Mark Hellinger. (5-1-0)* [See p. 339D]

CLOSED

THE MIKADO, after 8 performances, Oct. 25. [See p. 339D]

THE SACRED FLAME, after 23 performances, Oct. 25. [See p. 331M]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN TWENTIES: A Literary Panorama. Edited by John K. Hutchens. Anthology of stories, poems, essays, letters, other writings by & about leading writers of 1920s. Oct. 29. (Lippincott, 480 pp., $5)

THE BIG CHANGE: America Transforms Itself, 1900-50, by Frederick Lewis Allen. Developments in U.S. during half century reviewed by editor of Harper's magazine. Oct. 29. (Harper, 308 pp., $3.50)†

THE DAYS BEFORE, by Katherine Anne Porter. Critical sketches written during past 30 years. Oct. 23. (Harcourt, Brace, 273 pp., $4)†

THE DEVIL RIDES OUTSIDE, by John H. Griffin. Musician torn between sexual desire, aspirations to monastic life. Oct. 27. (Smiths, 596 pp., $4)*

THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES: Vol. IV, the 150th Anniversary and Beyond, 1912-1948. 2-part volume completes history of London Times compiled by staff members. Oct. 28. (Macmillan, 534 & 1,181 pp., $14)†

LETTERS OF EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, edited by Allan Ross Macdougall. Late poet's letters to friends & associates. Oct. 29. (Harper, 384 pp., $5)†

LINCOLN FINDS A GENERAL: Vol. III, Grant's First Year in the West, by Kenneth P. Williams. Civil War. Oct. 28. (Macmillan, 585 pp., $7.50)†

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE VALLEY, by Ernest Buckler. Story of farm people in Nova Scotia. Oct. 27. (Holt, 373 pp., $3.95)*

MY ISLAND HOME, An Autobiography, by James Norman Hall. Novelist's boyhood in Iowa, service as World War I flier, life on Tahiti & collaboration with Charles Nordhoff. Oct. 20. (Little, Brown, 374 pp., $4)†

RETURN TO ITHACA: The Odyssey Retold as a Modern Novel, by Eyvind Johnson. Preface by Mark Van Doren. Trans. from Swedish by M. A. Michael. Oct. 20. (Thames & Hudson, 474 pp., $4)*

ROSE AND CROWN, by Sean O'Casey. 5th vol. of Irish playwright's autobiography covers years in London, feuds with critics, move to America. Oct. 28. (Macmillan, 323 pp., $4.75)†

THE SHAPE OF SUNDAY: An Intimate Biography of Lloyd C. Douglas, by Virginia Douglas Dawson & Betty Douglas Wilson. More of minister-novelist's life story related by his daughters. Oct. 30. (Houghton Mifflin, 372 pp., $3.50)†

THE SHORES OF LIGHT: A Literary Chronicle of the Twenties & Thirties, by Edmund Wilson. Essays, impressions & letters dealing with literary stars of 2 decades. Oct. 23. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 814 pp., $6.50)†

A SHOWER OF SUMMER DAYS, by May Sarton. Influence of old Irish mansion on its inhabitants. Oct. 23. (Rinehart, 244 pp., $2.75)*

TIME'S CORNER, by Nancy Wilson Ross. A woman tricked into narcotics addiction by a doctor. Oct. 10. (Random House, 310 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Lt. Gen. Sir Harold Briggs, 58, director of Malayan anti-guerilla operations 1950-51, vet. of World War II in N. Africa, Burma; Oct. 27, Nicosia, Cyprus (heart attack). [See XI, 323C]

Gilbert F. Close, 71, confidential secretary to Pres. Woodrow Wilson after World War I; Oct. 25 in St. Louis, Mo.

Rear Adm. Wat Tyler Cluverius, 77, survivor of 1898 sinking of *U.S.S. Maine,* vet. of both World Wars, Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Inst. pres.; Oct. 28 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Barnett Cohen, 61, Johns Hopkins pioneer in ultra-microscopic surgery; Oct. 22 in Baltimore.

Thomas R. (Uncle Tom) Corwine, 83, pioneer entertainer on radio "barn dance" shows; Oct. 23 in Evanston, Ill.

Julia Dean, 74, stage & screen actress; Oct. 18, Hollywood.

Helen Eager, 54, *Boston Traveler* drama & motion picture critic; Oct. 23 in Boston.

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, 64, industrial research chemist; Oct. 22 in Swampscott, Mass.

John S. Farnsworth, 59, ex-U.S. Navy officer imprisoned 1937 for selling U.S. naval secrets to Japan; Oct. 26 in New York.

Mrs. Mary Thorn Lewis Gannett, 98, campaigner for women's suffrage & racial tolerance; Oct. 26 in Rochester, N.Y.

William Morris (Billy) Hughes, 88, Australian Prime Minister during World War I; Oct. 27 in Sydney.

Frederick Jacobi, 61, composer; Oct. 24 in New York.

Dr. Philip Charles Jeans, 69, Iowa U. pediatrist; Oct. 22 in Panama City, Panama while on lecture tour for WHO.

Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, 80, co-founder of Doctor's Hospital in New York; Oct. 15 in New York.

Bluch Landolf, 72, circus clown; Oct. 23, Springfield, Mass.

Hattie McDaniel, 57, Negro actress who won 1940 Academy Award for supporting role in *Gone With The Wind,* starred as maid "Beulah" on radio-TV; Oct. 26 in Hollywood of cancer.

Susan Peters (Suzanne Carnahan), 31, actress who continued career despite paralysis caused when she was shot in hunting accident Jan. 1, 1945; Oct. 23 in Visalia, Calif.

Georgii Ryazhskii, Russian artist; announced Oct. 22, Moscow.

Lt. Gen. Fyodor Shafalovich, 68, military scientist & professor; death announced Oct. 21 in Moscow.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Johnny Tolan of Denver won the 1952 national midget auto racing title Oct. 23 with 3,516 points in final AAA standings. [See Vol. X, p. 128G]

Basketball. The 24-year-old Amer. Professional Basketball League suspended operations Oct. 23 when 2 clubs quit because they were forbidden to hire players involved in college basketball scandals. Elmira had signed Bill Spivey. Jersey City, which was applying for league membership, had signed Alex Groza, Ralph Beard & Sherman White. [See p. 140C-D; Vol. XI, 376C]

Boxing. Ex-heavyweight champ Ezzard Charles, 31, of Cincinnati, won a unanimous 10-round decision over Cesar Brion of Argentina Oct. 24 in N.Y. [See p. 332J; Vol XI, 248C] . . . British title fights in London Oct. 21: Randy Turpin of England, 158¾ lb., won vacant Empire middleweight title by 15-round decision over George Angelo of South Africa, 157¾ lb. [see p. 276G]; Terry Allen of London, 111½ lb., won vacant flyweight title on 6th-round technical knockout of Eric Marsden of England, 110½ lb. [See Vol. XI, p. 359J-M]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Pro.) (Oct. 26)

Cleve. 19, Wash. 15	L.A. 31, Chi. Bears 7	Pitt. 34, Chi. Cards 28
Det. 52, Green B. 17	Phila. 14, N.Y. 10	S.F. 48, Dallas 21

COLLEGE (Oct. 25)

Ala. 42, Miss. St. 19	Ky. 14, Cinci. 6	Rutgrs. 19, Brown 7
Army 14, Columbia 14	Maryland 34, LSU 6	S. Clara 9, Idaho 7*
Bos. C. 14, Fordhm. 13*	Miami 20, Marqt. 6*	Syr. 20, H. Cross 19
Bos. U. 29, Lehigh 20	Mich. 21, Minn. 0	Temple 34, NYU 7
Colgate 28, Bucknl. 0	Mich. St. 34, Pa. St. 7	Tenn. 50, Wofford 0
Colo. 16, Neb. 16	Miss. 34, Ark. 7	Texas 20, Rice 7
Duke 21, Virginia 7	Mo. 19, Iowa St. 0	Tulane 21, Auburn 6
Fla. 30, Georgia 0	Navy 7, Penn 7	UCLA 20, Wis. 7
G. Wash. 20, VMI 20*	N.C. St. 13, Fla. St. 7	USC 10, Calif. 0
Ga. Tech 30, V'bilt 0	N'westn. 23, Ind. 13	Utah 27, Wyo. 21
Harvd. 26, Drtmth. 19	N. Dame 34, N.C. 14	Vilna. 34, Xavier (O) 0†
Idaho St. 33, Nev. 13	Okla. 49, Kan. St. 6	Wash. 27, Stanfd. 14
Iowa 8, Ohio St. 0	Ore. 14, Mont. 14	W&L 34, VPI 27
Kansas 26, SMU 0	Princtn. 27, Cornl. 0	W&M 42, Richmd. 13
	Purdue 40, Ill. 12	Yale 47, Lafayt. 0

*Oct. 24 †Oct. 26

Horse Racing. $79,700 Empire Gold Cup at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 25: won by Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords' One Count, Dave Gorman up, for $52,850. [See p. 324M; Vol. XI, 344E] . . . $51,560 Breeders Futurity at Lexington, Ky. Oct. 25: won by Greentree Stable's Straight Face, Bernie Green up, for $31,801.50. [See Vol. XI, p. 344E] . . . East View Stakes at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 22: won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, for $38,525, bringing his total winnings to $230,495, highest earnings for a 2-year-old. (Native Dancer was retired for the year Oct. 23.) [See p. 316A; Vol. XI, 352L] . . . William Cain's pacer Good Time won his farewell race Oct. 23 at Yonkers, N.Y., bringing his season earnings to $110,299.10 & his lifetime winnings to $318,792.86, both record-breaking totals in harness racing. [See p. 220J-K; Vol. XI, 184K-L] . . . Tony Despirito, 17, of Lawrence, Mass. Oct. 24 became the 8th jockey on record in U.S. racing to ride 300 winners in a single year. [See Vol. XI, p. 424F] . . . 68 thoroughbreds worth about $250,000 died Oct. 27 when fire destroyed the biggest barn at Douglas Park, Louisville (owned by Churchill Downs). [See p. 308F]

Willie Hoppe, 65, announced his retirement from billiard tournament competition Oct. 16 at Chicago. He said he would continue to play exhibitions. [See p. 100J] . . . **Duck hunters** in the U.S. bought a record 2,167,767 $2 hunting stamps in the year ended June 30, the Fish & Wildlife Service said Oct. 21. . . . **Soviet discus thrower** Nina Dumbadze claimed a women's world record Oct. 21 with a throw of 187 ft. 1¾ in. made in a meet at Tbilisi. [See p. 244C-D] . . . **Straight Clark** of Pasadena, Calif. was added Oct. 21 to the U.S. Davis Cup team for interzone finals in Sydney, Australia Dec. 18-20. [See p. 292M] . . . **Emil Zatopek** of Czechoslovakia was reported by Prague radio Oct. 26 to have set 3 world track records: 15 mi. in 1 hr. 16 mins. 26.4 secs.; 25 km. in 1 hr. 19 mins. 21.8 secs.; 30 km. in 1 hr. 35 mins. 23.8 secs. The report said Zatopek had received a Communist Party card. [See p. 268A]

MISCELLANEOUS

Mexican Flood. 43 persons died and $35 million worth of crops were destroyed in floods in southern Tabasco State, Mex., it was reported Oct. 15. [See p. 316E]

Quakes. At least 18 persons died in an earthquake in the Adana region of southern Turkey Oct. 22. Deaths were also reported in Anse-à-Veau, southern Haiti, in an earthquake that shook most of the republic Oct. 27. [See p. 276H]

Train Wrecks. 25 persons were killed in the derailment of a train near Ladysmith, S. Africa Oct. 20. The 112th victim of Britain's Oct. 8 rail wreck died Oct. 16. [See p. 332N]

Harry Gross testified in New York Oct. 14, at the departmental trial of 31 policemen charged with protecting his bookmaking racket, that James J. Moran invited him & "7 or 8 other top bookies" to meet Amb.-to-Mex. William O'Dwyer in 1949 when O'Dwyer was running for reelection as N.Y. Mayor. Gross said he did not attend but that Moran later told him the meeting had taken place. Gross reported that he received the invitation after he gave Moran $15,000 toward a "campaign fund." (O'Dwyer said in Mexico City Oct. 14: "I never met a bookmaker in 1949 or at any other time.") [See pp. 316J, 244L, 186A] . . . **Frank Costello** was transferred to Atlanta Penitentiary Oct. 10 to serve his 18-mo. contempt-of-Congress sentence. The Justice Dept. petitioned in Fed Dist. Court in New York Oct. 22 for cancellation of Costello's citizenship on grounds he made false statements in connection with his naturalization application [see p. 308J]. N.Y. City Council Pres. Rudolph Halley told the annual Congress of Correction in Atlantic City Oct. 7 that Thomas (3-Finger Brown) Luchese had succeeded Costello as "the political power of the organized crime syndicate." [See Vol. XI, p. 416P] . . . **George S. May,** 62, of Chicago was acquitted by Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews in Washington Oct. 22 of contempt-of-Congress charges for refusing, on self-incrimination grounds, to answer Senate Crime Investigating Com. questions. [See Vol. XI, p. 208N] . . . **Morris Kleinman** & **Louis Rothkopf** of Cleveland were acquitted by Fed. Dist. Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut in Washington Oct. 6 of contempt charges for refusing to testify for the Senate committee in the presence of TV, radio & photographic equipment. Schweinhaut said the presence of such equipment might "disturb & distract any witness to the point" where his testimony might damage him. [See Vol. XI, p. 109A] . . . **Herman Methfessel,** ex-Richmond County (N.Y.) Dist. Atty., & Irving Rivkin, his former aide, were cleared Oct. 15 by Peter P. Smith, official referee, of professional misconduct charges for arresting Mrs. Anna Wentworth last year after she testified that she had seen Methfessel at a house used for gambling. [See Vol. XI, p. 356L-M]